## THE NATIONAL ERA.

SPEECH OF THOMAS H. BENTON, OF MISSOURI,

ON
THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 15, 1850. Mr. BENTON offered the following amendment to the bill: Strike out of proposition "first" of section 39, after

Strike out of proposition "first" of section 30, after the word "beginning," these words: "at the point on the Rio del Norte, commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence cartwardly to a point where the 100th degree of west longitude crosses Red river, being the so uthwest angle, in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States," and insert after the said word "beginning" these words: "at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the 1021 degree of longitude was from the meridian of Greenwich; thence morth, along that longitude, to the 34th degree of north latitude; thence ensurantly to the point at which the 10th degree of west longitude crosses the Red river.

The avenualment being stated by the Chair.

The amendment being stated by the Chair, Mr. BENTON said The motion is to strike out and insert—to strike out the committee's pro-posed line for the western boundary of Texas, and to insert a different one in place of it. The committee's line begins twenty miles, on a straight ine, above El Paso, and runs northeastwardly o the point at which the Red river is crossed by the one hundredth degree of west longitude. The line I propose begins in the middle of the channel

ongitude, about three hundred miles, on a straight line, below El Paso, and runs north with that longitude to the thirty-fourth parallel of north latitude, where it strikes the committee's line; and thence, with that line, to its termination at the intersection of the Red river by the one hun-dredth degree of west longitude. These are the difference of seventy thousand square miles out off from New Mexico and given to Texas.

My objections to the committee's proposed line were stated in a former speech, and nothing which was then said will be repeated now. The point of those objections was, that that line was a dismemberment of New Mexico, cutting of seventy thousand square miles of its territory, and giving it to Texas. My reasons for the line I propose were also stated in the same speech, and will not be repeated now. Their point was that a line along the one hundred and second degree of west longitude would be the proper boundary between New Mexico and Texas—the one that would conform to the actual possessions of both countries, to their civil and geographical divisions. Without repeating arguments formerly used, my design is to rise higher, and establish the same points by new and closer evidence, drawn, as the rhetoricians express it, az ruccerdus causa-from the and report of the committee lisers and court ele-numberatic map of the State of Texas.

I begin with the committee's bill, and show from it that a cession of a part of New Mexico to Texas,

and not the ascertainment of the true line be-tween them, was the object of the committee; and that in fact they make a cession of one-half of New Mexico to Texas, and then accept a cession of the other half from her, and then propose to pay her a large sum of money besides. Here is the ceding clause in the committee's bill:

"Second The United States code to the State of Texas all right, claim, and title, which they have to any territory lying south of the line affersaid. And the said State of Texas c des to the United States any right, claim, and title, which it has to any territory lying north of the said line."

These are the words of the committee's bill-a cession—a mutual cession of territory from each to the other, and in terms which imply title in erritory that lies south of the committee's line : Texas cedes to the United States all the territory that lies north of it. It is the act of two owners acting independently of each other, and making an exchange of land, and in terms which imply an equality of title in the respective cessions Upon the words of this clause, then, this transfer to Texas is a cession from the United States, and conveys to Texas the right, title, and claim, of the United States to all the territory ceded. Another part of the bill is equally explicit in treating this transfer as a cession. The sixth clause is in these

"Sixth. If the said State of Texas shall refuse or decline to accede to the preceding articles, they shall become null and rold, and the United States shall be remitted back to all their territorial rights, in the same state and condition as if these articles of compact had never been tendered to

This is confirmation, both of the cession and of he title of the United States. It makes a provithe title of the United States. It makes a provi-sion for resuming the title of the United States if the exchange is not agreed to by Texas. It remits the title—sends it back—to the United States if Texas does not accept! and, to give more emphstic meaning to this remission, as a return to its former owner, the expletive "back" is su-peradded—a redundancy of phrase which could only be justified by the extreme desire of saving the title of the United States if the committee

cannot succeed in giving it away.

The report of the committee, in explanation and support of their bill, fully accords with these two clauses of the bill itself. It treats the line they propose as making a cession of United States territory to Texas, and carefully reclaims the title, if the cession is not accepted. Thus: "If this boundary be assented to by Texas, she will be

rule to that extent in her title. And some may suppose that, in consideration of this concession by the United States, she might, without any other equivalent, relinquish any claim she has beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the bill proposes to Texas, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large pecuniary equivalent."

meaning expressed in the committee's bill, and shows that the import of the words employed by them was duly and cautiously considered. "Con-cession" is the term they apply to it, which is the equivalent of cession, which is itself equivalent to the word grant. "Unimpaired" is to be the state of the United States title, if the concession is not accepted by Texas; and, as an acquisition from Texas, the remaining part of New Mexico is proposed to be held. The words all imply cession and acquisition; and in that, the bill and report are right. It is a cession of seventy thousand source miles of New Mexico to Texas and the sevent of the se square miles of New Mexico to Texas for nothing! with a proposal to purchase the remaining part of New Mexico from her at a greater price! The whole crowned by a bungling salvo to save our title "unimpaired," if Texas cannot be induced to accept these fine terms—terms which give her both our land and our money. Thus, the report accords with the bill, and sustains my proposi-

Here is a map! the title, contents, date, and verification of which are vital to this inquiry. It is entitled, A MAP OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, BY CORDOVA; and it declares itself to be compiled from the records of the General Land Office of the State, and is dated in the spring of 1848, and professes to give every county, every town, land district, river, and stream, in the State; and is verified by the signatures of the Senators and Representatives of the State in Congress, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the attestation of the Governor, and of the Secretary of State. It must be assumed to be an authentic map of the State, such as it was at the time of its compilation—spring of 1849—and will not be questioned by Texas, and is the sole evidence for maintaining the possession of all New Mexico until the question of title shall be competently disposed of. It shows the possession of Texas as it stood at the time that the United States acquired New Mexico. It is the map of possession-the map of the State as possessed—at that identical moment, vital to this question; it extends from the Sabine to 1020 of west longitude. And here is a reduced map in the corner of the large one. embracing the country from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and showing the whole ex-tent of the claim of Texas. I will explain the reduced map first. Here it is, (holding it up) The blue color represents the whole claim of Texas, extending to the head of the Del Norte, and thence to north latitude 42°, where it corners with Oregon and California, having "Santa Fe county" written upon it, near San Miguel—the place where the Texan expedition was taken prisoner in the year 1841. The small red and yellow squares in the eastern part of this little map represent the counties, land districts, and the colonial land grants in Texas; and they show that the longitude of 102°—the same which I prothat the longitude of 1020—the same which I pro-pose for the western limit of Texas—was the utmost limit to which any land district or occupied county then extended. Fannin land district excounty then extended. Fannin land district ex-tended precisely to that longitude, and is bounded by it. Bexar county extended in that direction, but without a settler near it. This is what the little map shows, the whole claim of Texas, cover-

ing all New Mexico east of the Del Norte—and her actual possession limited to the eastern side of the longitude of 1020. I now recur to the large map, entitled A Map of the State of Texas; and first read the certificates of verification which I find on its face.

ity. It has delineated upon it every county in the State, its towns, rivers, and streams; and we cordially recommend it to every person who delires correct geographical knowledge of our State. To persons desirous of visiting Texas it will be invaluable." [Signed: Thomas J. Rusk, Sam. Houston, Darid S. Kaufman, S. P. Pilsbury.

2. "I do hereby certify, that this map has been compiled from the records of the General Land Office, by Robert Creuzlawr, and that it is the most correct representation of the State which I have seen, or which has come within my knowledge. The meanders of the rivers are all correctly represented, being made from actual surveys." [Signed by Thomas W. Ward, at Austin, July

3. "The undersigned, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the State of Texas, has no hesitancy in declar-ing it as his firm conviction, that this map is a very correct representation of the State, representing all returns up to date, having been compiled with great care from the records of the General Land Office by the draughtaman, Robert Creuthary."

[Signed July 4, 1848 : George W. Smith.] [Signed July 4, 1848; George W. Smith.]

4. "State of Texas: I certify that George W. Ward was ommissioner of the General Land Office from the 5th day of January, 1841, to the 28th day of March, 1848; and also hat George W. Smith is now and has been Commissioner afforesaid since the 28th day of March last. In testimenty thereof, I have hereunte set my hand and affixed the scal of he State, at Austin, the 7th day of July 1848, and of the independence of Texas the thirteenth year."

[Signed, George T. Wood: countersigned by the Secretary of State, W. D. Miller.] This is the authentication of the map, and cerainly nothing could be more full and satisfactory The dates of the certificates are also most essential; for they show the map to have been com-piled as late as the spring of 1848, the very date of the treaty with the Republic of Mexico as if.

United States the extent of the Texan possession on the day she became interested in the question by becoming the owner of the territory contigu is to Texas. Here is this authentic map. Lo at it-(bolding it up) It is large enough to be seen across the Chamber, and shows objects with officient distinctness to be discerned by all. western limit is the longitude of 102! the very imit I propose, as if I had made the map myself to suit my bill. Here is the longitude of 102 constituting the western limit of the map, running through the centre of the Staked Plain, leaving every county, every town and every land district, and every stream and river of Texas, with all their head springs and sources to the east, leaving the whole course of the Puerco and its valley to the west, and striking the Del Norte just below the mouth of the Puerco, and three hundred miles on a straight line below El Paso. Behold it Here is 102 cutting the long blank space marked El Llane Estacade, the Staked Plain; and here are all the breaks in the eastern declivity of that long, broad, and sterile table land, from which issue the thousand little streams which, taking their course towards the rising sun, and gather ing themselves into large channels, give birth to all the beautiful rivers of Texas—the Colorado, the Brasos, (Los Brasos de Dios, the Arms of Godi the Nusces, and the southern forks of the need river. Incre view at a reserved that is Texan by nature or by law! Rivers, towns, counties, all to the east of 102, and all separated from New Mexico by the high desert plain which marks the structure of the country, and divides systems of rivers and of lands from each other.

This is the line which I propose, and upon the adoption of which the sense of the Senate will be taken. It is entirely different from that of the committee, and makes a difference of 70,000 square miles to the United States territory n New Mexico, according to its adoption or re-

I have diligently studied the report of the committee to find out the principle on which they could take a line beginning above El Paso to di-vide the territories of New Mexico and Texas a line which, conforming to neither claim, fal-sifies both! and which, contradicting history, geography, and law, invalidates itself! I have t greatly at a loss to discover the principle on which such an anomalous line could be based; and suppose I have found it, so far as it can be found, in the paragraph of the committee's report, which will read. This is it :

16 The committee beg leave next to report on the subject If The committee beg leave next to report on the subject of the northern and western boundary of Texas. On that question a great directify of opinion has prevailed. According to one view of it, the western limit of Texas was the Nucces; according to another, it extended to the Rio Grande, and stretched from its mouth to its source. A majority of the committee, taving come to the conclusion of recommending an ameable adjustment of the boundary with Texas, abstain from expressing any opinion as to the true and legitimate western and northern boundary of that State. The terms proposed for such an adjustment are contained in the bill herewith reported, and they are, with inconsiderable variation, the same as that reported by the Committee on Territories.

the Committee on Territories.

"According to these terms, it is proposed to Texas that her boundary be recogsized to the Rio Grande, and up that river to the point commonly called El Parso, and running thence up that river twenty miles, measured thereon by a straight line, and thence extwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red river; being the southwes angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and, the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States.

This is it! and a pretty light it is to guide the Congress of the United States—a great diversity of opinion among the people, and no opinion at all in the committee. Some think the Nucces the true and legitimate western boundary: some think it extends to the Rio Grande. The committee think neither one nor the other, nor anything else: but, having come to the conclusion to recom expressing any opinion as to the true and legiti-mate western boundary of Texas! and then, without any regard to what is either true or legit-imate, they cut New Mexico in two, and give half of her to Texas. If the committee had studied the question of boundary, and expressed an opinion, and then made their line conformable to it, their recommendation might have been en-titled to great weight. But they do no such thing. They do not study the question. They expressly abstain from it. They neither give an opinion of their own nor adopt that of anybody else. They neither take the Nucces, as they say some believe, nor the Rio Grande, as they say others believe; nor name any line which they themselves believe; but, going it blind-making a half and half business of it—cutting instead of untying the Gordian knot—they take a new course across ths Puercos, beginning half way up the Del Norte, cut New Mexico in two just below the hips, and give the lower half to Texas, leaving

out feet or legs.

This is called abstaining from expressing an opinion; but it is certainly acting an opinion, and executing it also. They amputate New Mexico—cut her in two just below the middle give half to Texas—and call that no opinion Sir, there was once a dispute before a wise mar with respect to the maternity of a child. Two dif-ferent women claimed to be its mother, and Solomon, puzzled with their contradictory assevera-tions, and not able to decide which was the true and legitimate mother, and abstaining from ex-pressing any opinion, ordered the child to be cut in two, and half of it to be given to each. You know how it ended. The true mother would not have the child cut in two! and the wise man knew that! and his judgment was nothing but a device do not know whether our committee have acted on the policy of Solomon—Solomons though they all ciple they acted. There is no point from the head to the mouth of the river which may not be taken on the same principle. Amicable adjust-ment is the only rule they profess, and that seems to be very amicable; and, according to what they propose, all their amicability runs in one channel, and all their adjustment leans to one side. They give seventy thousand square miles of New Mexico to Texas, and offer her \$10,000,000 to accept it! This is amicable enough to Texas, and adjustment enough to suit her! But how does it suit the United States and New Mexico? How does it suit truth and justice-that true and legitimate line which the committee did not even pre-

tend to ascertain? paid by the United States to Texas-how much they do not say in their bill or report, but rumor talks of \$10,000,000. This is what the report

things are named which may help to form a judg-ment as to what it ought to be. Let us consider them. In the first place, this is an affair of mu-tual cession—an exchange of land—so much on one side, and so much on the other—and then boot from the United States to Texas to the figure of some millions. The first question is, how much land does each give? And the committee answers for Texas, with great precision, a little less than 124,972 square miles, including that part of New Mexico which lies east of the Rio Grande; and I answer for New Mexico, 70,000 square miles, including the El Paso and Puerco country. Upon the figures, Texas would seem to have ceded most, and entitled to receive boot; but when it comes to be considered that this cession from Taxas includes all New Mexico. Texas includes all New Mexico east of the Del Norte, from twenty miles above El Paso to the head of the river—that it cedes five hundred miles of what was New Mexico for a hundred years be-

fore the name of Texas had been heard of—
that it includes thirty towns and villages, and
70,000 New Mexican people who admit no allegiance to Texas—then it becomes a question
whether this five hundred miles of New Mexico
should not be deducted for the deduct whether this are hundred miles of New Mexico should not be deducted from the committee's quantity of 124,933 square miles. I happen to be of that opinion; and so would deduct about 50,000 square miles from the committee's count. That would make the two cessions about equal in extent, about equal in quantity. And now for quality and value. How would the two cessions stand to that correct. in that respect? Evidently the 70,000 square miles taken from New Mexico is worth more than the 75,000 ceded by Texas. It is in a better climate, being all of it south of 34°, and part as far south as 29 %; while the Texan cession goes up to 42, in the Rocky Mountains—within thirty miles of the South Pass, and cornering on Oregon and California. It is better land. It has civilized people upon it-four or five thousand at San Eleazario, and two or three thousand at other places. It is unencumbered with resident Indians, and will be ready for immediate sale and settle-ment, and lies in the direct track from the lower Mississippi to the northern parts of the Republic of Mexico, and the Gila route to California and the Pacific ocean. It is the most valuable cession, equal in extent, better in climate and quality, and more desirable from position. And yet the committee propose boot—good boot—some millions. That is not the rule in the horse swap. It is not the rule to give the best horse, and then give the price of the other in boot, especially when both horses belong to yourself.

matter in this article of compensation to Texasthis new mode of swapping land—giving the best land, and then giving boot besides. They say: "If this boundary be assented to by Texas, she will be quieted to that extent in her fitte. And some may suppose that, in consideration of this concession by the United States, she might, without any other equivalent, relinquish any claim she has beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the bill proposes to Texas, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large permitting equivalent."

This is candid. Doubtless many will suppose, as the committee think some will, that the United States had given land enough without superadd-ing money to it. They would think so upon the very reasonable principle, that when a man had given up half his land to quiet a claim to it, that he should not pay money for the other half, especially when he believed both halves belonged to himself, and when he had possessed it all for two hundred and fifty years. It is very rea-sonable, in such a case, that some would suppose that he had done enough in giving up half. I, myself, would certainly be one of that some. But, not so the committee. They have a new rule to go by, unknown in trade or politics before. They have recourse to sentiment! and, under its influence, and from a feeling of great liberality, they will make "other equivalent" to Texas for relinquishing her claim to the rest or were mexico. This is the way it stands in the committee's bill and report; and I give what they say in their own words, that there may be no mistake about it; another equivalent is what they propose. One might suppose that one evuiquient was enough, but they propose another, so that there shall be both a moneyed and a landed equivalent to Texas. Now, I object to all this. I object to accepting a cession of New Mexico from Texas, first, because the United States has a claim to it herself, and has the actual possession, which is a right to pos-session until the claim is decided. Secondly, because the acceptance of such a ceesion would admit the title of Texas to all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and so raise questions to dis-turb both New Mexico and the United States. Thirdly, because we give more valuable territory than we receive, and then pay the value of what we receive into the bargain, and which was our own

Sir, this is strange work. A committee un-dertaking to guide, in a case where they admit they have not looked for either truth or law-prescribing a line, which they admit to be neither prescribing a line, which they admit to be neither true nor legitimate—abstaining from expressing an opinion, and yet enforcing an opinion—making a sacrifice, and calling it a compromise—undertaking to save New Mexico, and saving her by giving away one half, and purchasing the other half. This is strange work, and new work, in the American Senate: but let us go on with it.

The committee propose a consideration in money to Texas for accepting their line. Upon what principle? It is an exchange of territory—a mutual cession—and Texas receives better than she

tual cession-and Texas receives better than she we already possess, and dangerous to rouse the questions to which the admission of Texan title to New Mexico would inevitably give rise. This is too serious a question to be lightly evoked. If country, as the bill and report of the committee admit, then the Constitution and laws of Texas are in force there! and this is what the Senate will say if it sanctious the committee's bill; and

tions. but how much is kept a profound secret, for the profound reason of preventing jobbing in this Texas stock. In the mean time it seems to be known in the knowing circles, that ten millions is the amount to be offered; and on that basis stock jobbing is rife! and three hundred per centum California for admission, and of the two Territories for Governments, rises and falls with this rise and fall of Texas stock. They are all in one cart together-California, Utah, New Mexico, Texas boundary, and Texas stock; and must all go through or balk together; and all depends

upon the Texas stock.

The committee say, in their report, it is not to be anticipated that Texas will refuse to accede to their liberal propositions. That, I presume, will depend upon the amount of money with which that carefully-guarded blank is to be filled; and that is not to be filled until the last momenttil the bill is on its third reading. Then the filling is to come; and upon the quantity of it, I presume, the vote of the State of Texas is to depend both the State in its rejection, or acceptance of the proposed terms, and her representatives here, in voting for or against the bill which contains them. speak of the State and of her representatives here, as I would speak of my own State, and of myself, under the like circumstances. Our first duty is to our own State; and under the sense of that this omnibus bill, in which the admission of California and Governments to the two Territories is mixed up with money to Texas—their vote upon the whole bill must depend. Money enough to Texas, and they go it! and all the measures are carried. Not money enough to Texas, and they halt! and all the measures are lost. It is not only an enormity in itself to make the passage of the other great measures dependent upon the amount of money voted to Texas, but it leads to a vicious and condemnable mode of fixing that amount. It leads to voting the amount, not which Texas ought to receive, but of what will pass the bill! and to the contrary, what will defeat the bill. Thus, those intent upon the bill must vote a large sum to secure the Texas vote: those opposed to it was the secure the Texas vote: those opposed to it was the secure the Texas vote: must vote a small sum or nothing, in order to de-feat it. This is vicious voting, and to be con-demned everywhere. A jury that should make up a verdict in that way would have their verdict set aside and themselves reprimanded. What me into the false position in which I am to vote. In a bill by herself, and for such a line as I propose, I would vote Texas a liberal sum: in this

in the affairs of men, which, in the end, brings out things right, and establishes the dominion of superintendence more visible than now. Here are measures of the most discordant kind elapped together in one bill, in violation of all parliament-ary law, and to the ruin of all fair legislation, in order to force some measures to carry others. It is the most flagrant case of parliamentary im-propriety which the history of our legislation has ever presented; and, to rebuke and crush it, here is the highest proof its enormity which here is the highest proof its enormity which the wisdom of man could have devised. Votes are nearly balanced on this floor, for or against this conglomerate bill. There are two Texas votes on this floor, and they count four—two off and two on—and every one knows that these votes will decide the fate of the bill, and that they themselves will be decided by the amount of money to be voted to Texas. Sir, I touch a point which is still ahead, and which I will not develop now. When we come to the filling up of that mysteri-When we come to the filling up of that mysteri-blank so carefully guarded, I may be able to dem-onstrate that the effect of this conglomeration of bills, and that reservation of a blank, to be filled at the last moment, is to open an auction upon the floor of the Senate, for the votes which are to carry through the omnibus bill, with all its multifariou and heterogeneous contents. The filling of the blank may develop the fact, that the admission of California, and the establishment of Governments for two Territories, may depend upon the amount of money to be paid to Texas; and, if it does, it will present the highest evidence of the flagrant enormity of tacking incongruous bills together which the history of American or British legislation has ever exhibited. The bill is caught flagrante delicto—taken in the fact—seized by the throat, and held up to public view—(here Mr. B. grappled a bill, and held it up)—in the very act of perpetrating its crime—in the very act of auctioneering for votes to pass itself. I seize it in the act, and hold

and Rusk)—and I call no man friend without being ready to stand for a friend when one is needed—I beg them to take what I say in the sense I intend it. In their place, I should do as they will do—vote for or against the bill, and all its measures, according to the amount of money to go into the blank—and with the same sentiment of profound humiliation which they must feel. And this shows the enormity of such unconstants. natural conjunctions of discordant measures. And here I will use an argument but lately come to hand, but which ought to have its weight on this occasion. I allude to the new Constitution of Kentucky, and its salutary provision against the ruin-ous practice of "log-rolling." In section thirty-seven of article two of that instrument, there is this provision : EVERY BILL SHALL CONTAIN BUT ONE SUBJECT, AND THAT SHALL BE CLEARLY EXPLAINED IN THE TITLE. This is the sentiment of Kentucky on the fatal practice of tacking incongruous bills together. She has pointed her constitutional can-non against it. True, we are not bound by the pro-visions of her constitution; but we are bound to respect the principle of morality in which it is founded, and of course to condemn and repudiate this omnibus bill, freighted with so many subjects,

tle conscious that they were rather overdoing the | tlement of her western boundary; but i proposed no mutual cessions—po exchange of territory— no dismemberment of New Mexico—no purchase of the Santa Fe country—no giving away our own territory, and paying Texas to takeit. My

proposals steer clear of all that folly and blun-der. This is what I proposed: "ART. 3. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her territory exterior to the limits to which she reduces herself by the first article of this compact."

And the limits then proposed by me for her reduction were the same as now proposed—1020 of west longitude, and 34 of north latitude. This is all the cession that my bill proposed—a cession from Texas only—and not of all the territory, but of all the territory exterior to her reduced limits. This avoided the consequences of a cession from her of the whole country, including New Mexico as a part of Texas. It avoided the con-sequence of holding the Santa Fe country as purchase from Texas. It avoided the conse quence of admitting all that country to have been a part of the State of Texas. It avoided all the serious and disturbing consequences in which the committee's bill would involve us. For such a line as I proposed to Texas, ceding no territory to her, accepting no title to New Mexico from her, leaving New Mexico intact, and conforming to ancient title and present actual possession, I for such a line as the committee propose, not a copper.

The committee can find no excuse in my offer

for theirs. And here I address myself most es-

pecially to that member of the committee Mr. Cooper, of Pennsylvania) who seems to have become its organ at this point; and I say to him, and through him to the committee, there is nothing in the one to justify the other. The two offers are as different as the two extracts from that sarsaparilla root-" Heaven wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar, and not alike in any two particulars, and having no two qualities in common." One begins twenty miles in a straight line above El Paso-the other three hundred miles in a straight line below it. One is latitudinal-the other longitudinal. One runs east—the other north. One cuts New Mexico in two—the other goes round her. One cedes seventy thousand square miles of New Mexco to Texas-the other cedes nothing to her. One occepts the remainder of New Mexico as a cession from Texas—the other holds her as a cession from the Republic of Mexico. One conforms to the ancient title, present possession, and geographical affinities—the other violates all these conditions offinities—the other violates all these conditions. One raises the slave question, and in its double aspect of actual extension of slavery into one half of New Mexico, and its implied legal existence in the other half—the other avoids both these quetions by leaving both New Mexico and Texas just as they are. One admits the Texan laws and Constitute of the control Constitution to be in force in all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande-the other asserts the Mexican law to be in force there. These are some of the points of difference between my offer and the committee's, and which I will thank the credit the differences on the right side of the account. But there is another difference, and which may be fully developed when we come to the work of filling up that coy and sen-sitive blank, upon which the committee are so dumb, and the knowing ones so knowing. My offer affects no other bill, or measure. It is in a bill by itself. It is a Texas bill, and confined to Texas. The money it proposes carries no in-fluence, good or bad, to any other measure—has no effect on the life or death of California, or the two Territories. It carries no votes, for or against them—excites no stock-jobbing interest, for or against them. It is a parliamentary bill, confined to its own subject, unmixed with any question, claiming decision on its own mosts alone, and leaving all other bills to be decided, in like man-ner, upon their own merits. This is a particular difference between the committee's bill and mine, in addition to all the other differences between them, and which, at the proper time, I shall more fully develop; and, in the mean time, mist remind the Sennator from Pennsylvania not too verlook these

differences when he comes again to fortify his in-tended vote for sacrificing New Mexico, by a reference to my bill for saving her.

The committee, as a justification for ceding the one half of New Mexico to Texas and then purchasing the other half from her, argue that it is the only way to prevent Texas from svallowing her all up. This was a great mistake in law, and a further mistake in fact, in supposing that the President—the then President, General Taylor would not do his duty. There were three ways to save New Mexico without giving up any part of her to Texas. First, for the United States to occupy her as she was on the day of her cession by the Republic of Mexico; secondly, by a suit in the Supreme Court; thirdly, by offering a fair compact, based upon the true beindary. By either of these three ways New Mixico could be saved; and the late President, in a hessage before and maintain the possession until the question of title should be decided by the competent author-

"I have already, in a former message, respred to the fact that the boundary between Texas and Net Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that informatin has been recently received that a cer ain Robert S. Nighb rs, styling himself commissioner of the State of Texas. has proceeded to Santa Fe with the view of organizing bounties in that district, under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and no desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the pos ession of the territory into which it appears that Mr. Neighbors has thus gone, was actually acquired by the United States from Mexico, and has since lean held by the

This is the message of the late President, and it is the law and the prophets, brief and simple, but true and wise, and putting to flight the main argument for the dismemberment of New Mexico. He tells you that he will maintain the possession, such as it was when the United States received it. such as it was when the United States received it, until the question of boundary should be decided by the competent authorities. This is enough for us. We are in possession, and have only to retain it. These were the resolves of the late President, and there is no dispute about them. He spoke for himself, and his words will stand, a monument to his memory—a monument to his judgment to see the right, and to his firmness in maintaining it. It was his last message and the maintaining it. It was his last message, and the symbol of his character—brief, plain, honest, wise, firm, and to the point. It was worthy to be the last message of General Taylor! and will go into the heads and hearts of the people, and will remain on the memory of his country longer than graven words can remain upon stone or brass. I I make no allusion to the present President. It would be unparliamentary and indecorous to do so. He has seat us no message. But we are bound to believe that he will do his duty, as he understands it, and at all events we have no right to act upon a contrary supposition—to sup-pose that the President will not maintain the at-titude of his predecessor, and thereby make it

necessary for Congress to do something in his powers—legislative executive, and judicial—and no one department has a right to assume that an-other department will not do its duty, and thereother department will not do its duty, and thereupon assume those duties itself, or do something
that it ought not to do, on the supposition that
the other departments will do nothing. Such assumptions and interferences are the bane of all
government, and the excuse for much wrong.
We have seen how mistaken it was to assume
such a thing of the late President—it was to suppose that he would not do his duty in maintaining the possession of New Mexico—and make
that supposition our excuse for giving her away.
It may be equally mistaken to make the same supposition of his successor, but I will not suppose
one way or the other. I rest on the principle of
parliamentary law and decorum, and will not suppose, or presume, a delinquency of duty on
the part of any other department of the Government; and, rising above all party feelings, shall
hold myself ready in the case of President Fillmore, as in that of President Taylor, to sustain him in the full execution of all his constitutional

duties when I believe him to be right.

The late President, in that same message, informed Congress that he saw no reason to apprehend that Texas would practically interfere with the possession of the United States. The expression was honorable to him. It was as much as to say that he did not believe that Texas would commit a breach of law and order, and set an ex-ample of violence and bloodshed in the secretion of a contested claim. I do not know whether ciroumstances had occurred to induce him to qualify that opinion, but I join him in it; and if, unfortu-nately, it should turn out to be a mistake, and Texas troops should be marched upon New Mexico, have my future course to find in my past conduct and to do by the Texas authorities what I did by and to do by the Texas authorities what I did by the Missouri authorities, in a similar case, a few years ago. And here I touch a point which I have never made public in relation to my own conduct, and that of my then colleagues, in the boundary dispute between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa. Everybody knows of the dispute, and how the two Governors levied troops, marched battalions, and prepared to fight battles; but no one knows how these warlike preparations were stopped. I will tell you how it battles; but no one knows how these warlike preparations were stopped. I will tell you how it was done. When the Miasouri delegation here heard that their Governor was marching troops upon lowa, they got together, consulted on the case, and addressed a private letter to the Governor to let him know that they could not support him in such a movement, and recommending the cessation of military, and the commencement of indicial proceedings. The advice, or someand dependent for its passage on the amount of money to be voted out of the public Treasury to the State of Texas.

Sir, I have myself, in a bill now before the Sensir, I have myself, in a bill now before the Sensir of judicial proceedings. The advice, or somejudicial proceedings began, almosture to the land, but gained the honor of submitting to the

laws of the land.
Dr Linn, whose brother and nephew sit on my left, [Mr. Donge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Dongs, of Iowa, was then my colleague in the Senate, Ex-Governor Miller, and Mr. Edwards, our colleagues in the House of Representatives. We were friends together. We united in the letter; and, satisfied with its effect, never told what we had done; nor should I now tell it, except to give the example of Missouri in a case similar to that of Texas, and to show in my past conduct what may be my future conduct if troops are marched upon New Mexico. The Senator from Iowa, nephew of Dr. Linn, [Mr. Augustus Dongs,] was then a Delegate from Iowa, and knew all about our conduct, except the letter. I am for law, and order, and the support of the constituted sutherities—for doing my own duty, in my own sphere, and leaving it to the Executive and the Judiciary to do theirs in their spheres.

I return to my motion—the motion to strike out the committee's line, which begins twenty miles above El Paso, and to insert the one which I propose, and which begins three hundred miles below that point. If the line I propose is adopted, we shall save all New Mexico, get the surplus there will be no justification for paying Texas a cent, and upon the question of these two lines, naked and apart from all other questions, I now wish the vote of the Senate; and ask the year

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Edites and published by Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Professor of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institutes of Cincinnati.

Phynology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medicial Institute\* of Cincinnati

Institute\* of Cincinnati

Telesty Journal is devoted to the entire science of man, and
sepecially to recent and wonderful discoveries in Phrenology, Physiology, Psychology, and other anthropological
sciences. Vol. 1, terminating in June, 1850, comprises 620
pages, and eight engravings—price \$2. Vol. II, cramenoing
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if the original discoverer of the impressibility of the brain,
and of many of its functions undiscovered by Gallor Spursbeim. His lectures in the Institute elicited from his class
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boner to the labors of Gall and his coadjutors, we do at the
same time regard the contributions which have been made
to Anthropology by Dr. Buchanan as far exceeding those of
his predecessors."

Many similar statements, from classes and committees of
investigation, might be adduced. The readers of the Journal speak of its contents in enthusiastic language, and the
venerable Professor Caldwell, the father of Phrenology in
America, as well as its most distinguished and learned
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Specimen numbers of the Journal
ly, by addressing the editor, post paid.

\* The Eclectic Medical Institute is the principal Medical College of Cincinnati, and is one of the seven leading me-

Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City, one door west of Gilman's Drug Store.

AN EXTENSIVE SKYLIGHT.

LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsello at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office in Platt's new build ing, State street, opposite south door of State House. Business connected with the profession, of all kinds, pure Jan. 28.

EXCHANGE BANK OF R. W. LATHAM & CO., Washington, D. C.,

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THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Balley, and published at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era, 3 Cornhill Price, by mail, 50 cents a year delivered in Boston, free of postage, 75 cents.

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LARGE assortment, just received by GEORGE W. TAYLOR, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry N. B. This establishment is devoted to the products

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WHOLESALE and Retail Root and Shoe Manufacturers, sign of the BIG RED BOOT, No. 39 Lowe Market, south side, two doors west of Sycamore street, Cinciunati—Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats. &c.
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May 23—1y
A. WOOD. THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

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DR. CHARLES MUNDE'S WATER CURE ES-TABLISHMENT, At Northampton, Massack

At Northampton, Massachusetts.

THIS Establishment is situated at Bennonville, on the west bank of Mill river, two and a half miles from the Northampton Railroad Depot, seven hours ride from New York, about five from Boston, and five from Albany, in one of the pleasantest valleys of New England, surrounsed with wood grown hills, with shady walts, and abundantly supplied with the purest, softent, and coldest grante water. The aft is pure and healthy, and the climate mild and agreeable. The new and syacious buildings offer all the conveniences for water cure purposes, such as large plunge baths, douches, and alry lodging rooms for about fifty patients, separate for either sex, a gymnanium, plano, &c. The Docter being the earliest disciple of Priesanits now living, and having an experience of more than fifteen years of his own, (bis writings on Water Cure being in the hands of every European hydropath), hopse to respond to any reasonable expectations from the Water Cure system, made on the part of those sufferers who may confide themselves to him He, as well as his wife and family, will exert themselves to insure to their patients every comfort compatible with the chief purpose of their residence in the establishment

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July 25—im

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Skaneateles lake, is supplied with the purest of water, and ample in quantity.

It is easy of access. Persons from New York, Boston Albany, or Buffalo, can be brought by railroad, and steamboat on Skaneateles lake, to the CURE, and from the southern part of the State can reach it by the Binghamtor and Glen Haven stage. Persons wishing to bring horses and carriages can have them kept in our stables, which are new and commodious, and the guests in our Cure will receive every attention.

JACKSON, GLEASON, & CO.
April 25—3m.

MENT.

MENT.

THE above Establishment, having been put in fine order, is now commencing its third season. The success which has attended it thus far gives bright hopes for the future, and enables the subscriber to say with confidence, te all who wish to make a practical application of the Hydro pathic or Water Cure treatment, that they can pursue it here under the most favorable auspices for the removal of disease. The location, although in the immediate vicinity of one of the most beautiful cities in the Union, is still very retired. A fine bowling saloon was erected the past season to which patients can have access for exercise and amuse ment. All patients will be required to furnish three comforters, two large woollen blankets, two coarse cotton sheets, one coarse linen sheet, and six towels.

The price for board, medical advice, and all ordinary at tendance of nurses, is \$6 per week, payable weekly. Persons in indigent circumstances, and coming well recommended, will in some cases be taken at reduced prices, provided they are willing to take second-rate rooms.

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Gereland, May, 1850.—May 30.—2m

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This institution is agreeably situated in a healthy part of Loudoun county, Virginia, eight miles west of Leesburg, and two miles south of the stage road leading from Washington to Winchester.

The summer term will commence on the 19th of Fifth month, (May.) The winter term will commence on the 19th of Eleventh month, (November.)

The branches taught are—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Grammar, Composition, Book-keeping, Natural Pallosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Algebra, Rhetoric, the French Language, Drawing, Painting and Needlework.

May. A strong and Chemistry, Hiustrated by pleasing experiments.

A library, a cabinet of minerals, and philosophical apparatus, are provided for the use of the school. The discipling is strictly parental; and every efforts enade to induce it the minds of the pupils a love of knowledge and desire of a cellence as the proper stimulants to exertion.

The terms, for tuition, board, and washing, are \$100 per annum, or \$50 per term of 23 weeks. The only extracharges are 50 cents per quarter for lights, pens, and pencils; \$5 per quarter for French lessons and the same for drawing and painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual prices, when required.

Scholars sent to the Point of Rocks will be conveyed to

quater for Freen lesson and taken and the usual pri-painting. Books and stationery furnished at the usual pri-ces, when required.

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street.
City and County of New York, ss.
Ferrier Nazer, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that
the foregoing statement, to which he has subscribed his
name is true and accurate, to the best of his knowledge and
belief. Nworn and subscribed, this 27th day of July, 1849, before.
C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor.

New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849. New Durham, N. J., June 30, 1849.

Gentlemen: My wire suffered with a distress and burning in her chest for many years, and my daughter was afficted from her birth with a humor in her blood. We consulted various physicians and tried numerous remedies without much benefit, until we heard, through Rev. Thomas Davis, of the great medicinal value of Sands' Sarzaparilla. On his recommendation, my wife and daughter decided on trying it, and soon experienced permanent benefit. My daughter's skin assumed a new appearance entirely; from being rough, hard, and scaly, it became smooth and soft. My wife's sufferings are almost gone, and its use a short time longer, it is my firm belief, will produce a refrect cure. Yours, with respect, G. S. HENDRICKSON, Pastor of the Roptist Church at the English Neighborhood.

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849.

Bardstown, Ky., July 10, 1849

Maracaibo, Venetucla, April 12, 1849.

Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs; and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sleep I tried all of the test medicines I could hear of, without receiving any benefit, until through the savice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparilla; and after using four bottles, in the course of offeren days, I found myself-entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the rubble.

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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 18th, 1850.
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician. In the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Inaving made various improvements, this institute is now
pr. pared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vincens Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this country, and particularly in the city of Philadelphin,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The demestic department being under the charge of a Staward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary. Application for admission to be made to SAMSSL WEBB, Secretary. Office No. 58 South Fourth a presidence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute. Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular gras s plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and plauted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hy drant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water arried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a bill, surmounted by a large codar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing string of the brown of the

stantly going, night and day, by the descent of the wa er from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water works yard surrounded by seeping willows. In the first story of the water works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream failing from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the rising douche (for the cure of piles, &c) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination.

May 30. NEW ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY,

JAMES F. FOSTER continues to manufacture all the Jarlous approved TRUSSES at his new stand, No. 487 Washington street, opposite No. 416 Washington street, and his residence and business being both in the same building, can be seen at home most of the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Truss Business than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other. Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsu Also, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS for prolapsus uteri, trusses for prolapsus ani, suspensory bags, knee caps, back boards, steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a truss himself for the last twenty five years, and fitted so many for the last twelve years, 'teels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

CONVEX SPIRAL TRUSSES; Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach: trusses of galvanized metal.

ker's rocking trusses, may be had at this establishment.

Also, Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enabe a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All ladies in want of abdominal supporters or trusses will be waited upon by his wife, Mrs. Caroline D. Foster, who has had twenty years' experience in the business.

JAMES F. FOSTER. Boston, 1850. June 6-3m

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE. Cincinnati. BIRNEY & PEIRCE, Atorneys at Law and Notarie

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take deposition knowledgment of deeds, and to administer oaths and tions, by appointment of the Governors of Connecticut Louisiana Mississippi New Hampshire Rhode Island New York Office, No. 114 Main street.

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THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILL
OLD Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age. O.D. Dr. Townsend is now about seventy years of age, and has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of the genuine original "Townsend Sursupprilla" Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sal s circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and fifther its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore disca ee, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need?

Compared with the Old Dr.'s. ecause of one Grund Fact, that the one is Incape